STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY. THURSDAY, Oct. 5-2 P. M.

Asnes-Pots are steady but quiet at \$7, and Pearls

Corros-The market is very quiet in the absence of foreign advices.

FLOUR AND MEAL-Good Western and State Flour is in fair demand for the East and home trade, and prices have improved 61 cents & bbl., but common qualities of State are ensier.

Capadian Flour is in fair demand, closing firmer; sales 1,000 bbls. at \$7 12 2 \$7 25 for good to extra brands in bond. The sales of Western Canal are 6,500 bbls. at \$6 621@\$7 06 for very common to good State, \$7 12@\$7 37 for mixed to good brands Upper Leake and common to good Ohio.

Southern Flour is very active, and the better grades are rather firmer; sales of 3,600 bbls. at \$7 37 2 \$7.94 for mixed to good brands Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and \$8.12@\$8.50 for fancy and extra brands. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

GRAIN-There is a good demand for Whest, and prices of white are buoyant; the stock of prime is limited, with a fair demand for milling; sales 8,600 bush. prime white Michigan at \$1 66, and 1,500 bush. good white Canadian at \$1 76, duty paid. Rye is inactive at \$1 18]. Barley scarce and quiet

at \$1 14@\$1 18. Oats are lower and less active; sales of State and Western at 45 2 53c. Corn is firmer, and in good demand for home use. The arrivals are moderate; sales of 62,000 bush. at 74 @ 74 jc. for unseund, and 75c. for Western mixed; other brands Whisky-The market is inactive and lower; sales

70 bbls. Obio at 40c. and Prison at 40 c.

PROVISIONS-Perk is heavy at \$12 874 for Mess and \$11 62 for Prime.

Beef is dull at \$15@\$15 50 for repacked Chicago, \$14 for City Mess, and \$11 for Country Mess. Dressed Hogs are active at 626le. Lard is abundant and beavy at 10] @10]c. Butter is in better supply, and is selling at 18 221c. for State, and 13 2 17c. for Orange County 22@25c. Cheese is in good supply and in mederate demand at 9% tole.

FUSION IN MICHIGAN-THE WHIGS UNIT-ING WITH OTHER FRIENDS OF FREE-DOM.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854. The Whig Convention met to-day, and after organizing adopted a strong address to the Whige of the State, virtually recommending the Independent State ticket, setting forth their views upon the Slavery question, and pledging themselves to unite with the friends of Freedom in any effort to redeem the State. Each member signed the address and the Convention then adjourned. Everything passed off harmoniously.

STABBING AFFRAY.

DEATH OF THE VICTIM-ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR.

Mr. Garreit Post, the young man who last evening was frightfully stabbed in two places with a large meat knife in the hands of Jerome B. King, while at the grocery store of R. Classon, No. 802 Washingtonet., corner of Horatio-st., expired of his injuries at 94 c'cleck this morning, at the re-inence of his brother, No. 19 Bethune-st., whither he was taken soon after

Near midright Justice Meach was sent for and took the dying deposition of Post, which will be produced before the Coroner at the holding of the inquisition,

before the Coroner at the holding of the inquisition, which takes place to-day.

After in fleting the violence King fled, and took refuge under a bed in Mr. Busbman's residence, on the corner of Gaussevoort and Washington-sis, where, some two hours afterward, he was found arrested by Sergeunt Lefferts, attached to the Reserve Corps. He was taken to the Ninth Ward Station-House, when he admitted stubbing the deceased but siteged that it was done in self-defence, and that he would do the same again under similar circumstances. He was lecked up in one of the cells to await the verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

FATAL RESULLT OF THE STABBING AFFAIR -AR-REST OF THE MURDERER -The case of stabbing reported in this morning's TRIBUNE, has resulted fatalty, the person wounded having died at 82 o'clock this The decessed, Peter Garrison Post, is a young man 25 years of age, a stone-cutter by trade, and has been employed in the yard of Mesars. Brisley & Gregory, at the corner of Jane and Washington The difficulty commenced in the grocery store, on the corner of Washington and Horatio-sts., when the decessed, it is said, threw King down in sport, but immediately afterward King ran after him to the sidewalk and inflicted the wounds which have caused his death with a large cheese-knife, which he grasped off the counter. Post, after receiving the wound, exclaimed that he was stabbed, when King ran at him a second time and inflicted another terrible wound in the small of the back, the knife penetrating about four inches. The deceased is represented as a young man of mild disposition, and was much esteemed by his fellow workmen. King, the murderer, was arrested and confined at Jefferson Market Police Station. He seems to be very sorry about the affair.

DIED.

BINGHAM—Suddenly on Wednesday evening, October 4, Hiram Binghem aged 30.

Funeral on Friday morning at 101 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 5 Garden at. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK OCTOBER 5.

Arrived.

Schr. Mary W. Hughes, Fields, Newborn, N. C., 8 days, naval stores to R. W. Bi-ckwell.

Schr. Fiers, (Sr.) Brown, Bermuda 2 days in ballast to Middleton & Co. Left back Branctto, of Waldobaro, Fogerty fm.

Bayans for Marcelles-put in on the 22d Sept leasy. Sept. 12 let 27 13 lam 69, apoke brig Fawn, of and from Boston, bound couth. ooth San nel Bolton, Podger, Wilmington 4 ds., lumber to J.

h Breen, Pearson, Georgetown, S. C., 4 days, navel

S. hr. Sarah Breen, Pearson, Georgetown, S. C., 4 days, naval stores to Dollner & Potter Schr. Wm. H. Saith. Wyait, Wilmington, N. C., 5 days, naval stores to Dollner & Potter Schr. Mn. J. De Rosset, Hallet, Wilmington, N. C., 3 days, naval stores to Dollner & Potter Schr. Storey on Smith. Georgetown 5 days, naval stores to barner Bateman & Ruddi row. Schr. Storey Margham, Mostander, Wilmington, N. C., 7 de. naval stores to J. Hunter. Schr. Hunming Bird, Bogert, Wilmington, N. C., 5 days, naval stores to B. Bird, Bogert, Wilmington, N. C., 5 days, naval stores to B. Bird, Bogert, Wilmington, N. C., 5 days, naval stores to B. Bird, Bogert, Wilmington, N. C., 5 days,

Humming Bird, Bogert, Wilmington, N. C., versiters to B Birs om Adele, Apptegit, Wilmington, 4 days, naval stores to

Maria, "Specific, Williams, & days, naval score to be Nathla E. Wells, Torry, Wilmington, N. C., naval a to McCready, Must & Co. br Locent Pstridge, Elizabeth City N. C., 3 days, wheat rown & De Roset.

WIND-During the day, N.W. and fresh

Foreign Ports At Travani Acz 20, ships Ariel, Reed; Pequot, Gilpatrick, and No man, Ho mes, all for Boston within two weeks; bark Jehn Wirthrep Blaschard for do dease.
At Clembergs 19th uit, bark N W Bridge, Hatchinson, for Pertisea, arr 15th Salled 11th, bark M B Sterson, Basford, Bestor. At St. Jego 16th ult., bark Mazoppa, Bradbury from Phila-

A THOUSAND YEARS. By S. F. BECHAPAN, (For The Tribune A THOUSAND years ago, On many an upturned brow, The moon shope bright as now: And many a heart like mine Bow'd low at Beauty's shrine, Blessing the Lord for light And the good gift of sight. A thousand years from now Where will my spirit be? In vast Eternity Will I be lost in night,

Or bathed in God's pure light? Thought's wings grow tremulous and weak with While hovering o'er that gulf—that gulf of years.
Guntemala, Central America, May, 1856.

A SCENE IN THE OFFICE OF THE COM-

MISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. Looking over the columns of this journal for the past fortnight, we light upon the following marine

Hem:

"Bark Harvest arrived at this port yesterday, in 48 days from Liverpool. Capt Crawfurd reports having experienced westerly wimes during the whole passage. In a herricane on the lith inst. Int 40° 20′, long 40° 30′, thirteen steering passetters were weathed overboard, in trying to get aft after the ship

Short and to the point is the foregoing; no sympathy will it excite; the terms in which it is presented are too much like the tabular statements of the weekly bills of mertality to move the general heart to grief-the reader reads it and passes on to the next paragraph with simple indifference. But there are hearts to whom it will come like the knell of the last hope-homes where it will fall like Egyptian night, crushing out all that is fair and beautifu. in existence upon earth, and making a desert of despair, where erstwhile bloomed the fragrant flowers of hope.

In conversation with Mr. Cassely, of the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, he related the fol-

The other day a portly gentleman of sixty years or thereabouts, whose face bore the index of his benevolent heart, came into the office of the Commissioners. Following him was a neatly attired, good-looking Irish women of about therty-five years of age. The old gentleman walked up to my desk, and striking a heavy gold-headed cane upon the floor with marked emphasis, demanded-"Where are the Commissioners? I must see them

immediately!"

I replied that the Commissioners were not there, but if he had business with them we could attend to it for him. With another rap of his cane upon the floor, be said:

"Well. Sir, they ought to be here, then-they ought to be here. What else do we want them for, if they can't attend to their business themselves?"

I saw it would be valu for me to attempt to reason with him, so I let him proceed, his choler every moment augmenting, and his cane becoming more em-

"Here is a poor woman looking for her children, and I want you to find them for her; do you hear? I want you to find them (with another rap of his cane) immediately, Sir."

" What ship are they coming in !" I asked. "They have come already, and she can't find

them; the ship is already in port."

Turning to the woman, I said, "my good woman. you should have informed us before the ship arrived, and then we would have cared for them, until you

came. Well, she did not do it until after the ship had arrived." broke in her choleric friend," and you must find them for her now."

I quietly inquired what ship they came in ? The reply was "The Bark Harvest." I took down the Manifest File, and turning to that of the "Bark Harvest," inquired the names of the children.

"Shure ye'll find thim wid the other passengers, why d'ye ax me whin ye have thim before yes," said the woman.

"Yes, why do you ask her, aint she balf crazed about them already? You must find them, I say, at once, and not sit there asking their names. I say, Sir, you must find them; I'm her friend; I have come here without fee or reward to see justice done her, and she shall have justice, Sir." And then his stick thundered against the floor again, and he gasped for breath.

I turned to him and told him I had endeavored to be as patient with him as I could, but as he was so insanely violent, I should feel obliged if he would leave the office, and then I could attend to the woman's business more readily. This staggered him. "I leave the office," he ejsculated, sort he posttively seemed about to choke with indignation. threatened and vociferated for some time, but finally, upon being threatened with arrest, left. I then learned that the woman had come all the way from Vermont, where she had left a husband and three children to meet her other little ones from the old country. I learned that the children's names were John, Apple and Katie Whalon, aged respectively 13, 11 and 9 years. Of course they were readily found pon the manifest, but my heart almost turned to ice when I saw written against the name of each:

Fearing to shock the poor mother with too sudden a revelation of her bereavement, I asked her if she had been long expecting her children.

"Oh, yes, Sir, the busband first left ould Ireland and came out, and toiled and scraped until he airned money enough for me self and the three childer that's here, to come out wid. And, Sir, the parting wid the other dariints was a sore throuble; but thin I knew they'd soon follow us. And whin I came here, Pathrick, that's me husband, was taken sick, in Varment, but I worked meself, night and day, and got the bit and the sup for him and the childer. And thin I kep scraping and saving to bring out the others and every sthray sixpence I could airn I put away in the ould stocking, until I had enough to pay their way out here wid. I sent thin the money, nigh fourteen weeks since, and niver an hour since that I didn't, in me heart, pray to the Blessed Virgin to kape thim from har-rm. And now, sorra, they're here in this haythenish city, and meself, their own mother, can't find 'em."

I told her that when she sent for her children, she must have expected that they would necessarily be exposed to many dangers, coming alone and unbe-friended as they were. I told her she must not be alarmed if we could not find them for her. She quickly replied:

"I'll find 'em if I sarch the world over; I'll not rest me till I see me childer.'

"At length," said Mr. Cassely, "I told her that they were dead-I told her they had been washe! overboard, and shall never forget the fearful shrick that burst from her very heart as she looked at me with a kind of idiotic incredulity, and then sawrealized the whose of the sad truth. She tore off her bennet and shawl, and clutching her hair, pulled out hanofule of it by the roots as she bewalled her lost oner, and ejaculated in the most agonizing tone

"Shure a good God wudn't be so cruel as to kill my dear, my darling childer. Oh, Sir, I won't behere it; the preste says He is our Heavenly Father; and a father loves his little ones." In this way she raved for a long time; at last she became less violent and left the office, declaring her determination not to go home or near her husband and the other childer. She said she would go to see a friend, and we have not seen her since. This is one of scenes in the office of the Commissioners. This is one of many such

Millinery, &t.

A CARD to the LADIES.—The second open-bay, det 5, at Mrs W SIMMONS'S, No 364 Broadway, Milliague and Merchanis applied with Pattern Bonne's.

PARIS FALL MILLINERY. - Mrs. WM. SIMMONS having orened her Fall Styles of Paris Mil-LINERY, is prepared for their imspection at her First Premium hillinery Show Rooms, No. See Breadway, year the Metro-pelitan Hotel. THE EARLY PIONEERS OF OHIO.

The difficulties attendant on such an enterprise as the first settlement of Obio cannot readilybe apprehended by those who pass from New-York to Cincinnati in thirty-six hours, suffering neither from cold nor hanger, and but little from fatigue. But in 1778 the roads across the Alleghanies were but little better than nature made them, and in consequence, very strong teams were required to transport small loads of goods and provisions. The settlements in he western part o Pennsylvania were new and feeble, so that no great assistance could be derived from them. The mills were imperfect, and difficult of access, the roads bad, the settlements few, so that emigrants were thrown principally on their own resources. The first colony was settled about two hundred miles below Pittsburgh, and their pearest neighbors were at Wheeling, the settlement of which had been commenced in 1770. Eighty niles to a neighbor's house make en inconvenient distance for sudden emergencies. In addition to the ordinary difficulties of the work, another was found in the exasperation of many Indian tribes, some of whom were our enemies during the Revolutionary War, and all of whom felt more or less keenly the resistless encroachments of white civillzation on territory which they called their own. To a colony situated like that which landed at Marietta in 1788, a master mind was an indispensable nocessity to devise ways and means in all deficulties, and have moral force enough to bend every will to his own. The very circumstances of the case seemed to require a code of rules, in some respects, similar to that which regulate armies. Such a code was adopted, so far as to make one man the superintendof all the movements of the colony during the curney, and for some time after reaching the place of settlement. The office must have been one requiring po small patience and talent, and by the unanimous assent of his companions the man selected for this difficult post combined in himself the firmest cour age, the most untiring patience, and the best judgment, all of which he exerted like a good man in the conscientious discharge of his duty. No name among the early settlers of Ohio, if any name in all her hi tery, is more honored and spatiess than that of the commander of the first colony north of the Ohio, Rure Putnem.

There were no less than eleven revolutionary officers in the first detachment of the colbuy of fortyeight men, and of the remainder quite a number were private soldiers in that war, and it is not improbable. that the good order which prevailed smong them was in part attributable to their habits of obedience to euperiors as learned in the army.

It will be remembered that the names of "Rufus

"Putnam" and "Besjamin Tupper" were signed to the "information" which first led to the formation of the Obio Company. Both of them were officers in the Revolutionary War, the one a Brigadier General, and the other a Colosel. As Dr. Hildreth intimates, their attention had been turned to the Ohio Valley by Gen. Washington, during those dark and almost ho less times when the triumph of the British seemed inevitable. Washington sometimes spoke of the West as a place of retreat in case of defeat, no doubt conring the scheme of independence there as fe wible if their worst apprehensions should be realized

Rufus l'utnam was descended from a good New-England race of people, and was born April 9, 1738. His father and Major General Israel Panam, of wolf notoriety, were cousins. Losing his father when he was seven years old, he was brought under the influence of a rough and illiterate step-father, who ridiculedhooks and scholers unsparingly, but Rufus was hungry for knowledge, and his biographer states that he obtained his first spelling book and arithmetic by the few pence which he received from travelers who stopped at his step-father's tavern. The money he invested in amuniton, with which he shot game for market. He had no teacher, but his natural perseverance took the place of one. Untaught also be learned to write. From the age of sixteen to nineteen he was working as an apprentice to the mill-wright trade, a d his master, aithough himself liliterate, gave Rufus candles by which to study during the winter-"Arithmetic, geography, and history" occupied his time, and in these he made great advancement. The very difficulties of his situation developed patience, self-reliance and hopefulness. At the age of nine teen he was possessed of great muscular vigor and endurance. At this age he enlisted as private soldier, and for two years was in the army, the most of the time north of Albany. It was durit; this period that his attention was first turned to engineering, and the higher mathematics, although he did not make much acvancement in them until some years afterward, when Col Timothy Dwight, the father of President Dwight of Yale College aided him in his studies. From this time, say from 1769, he was a practical surveyor, and was afterward appointed by Washington the first Surveyor General of the United States.

When the revolution began, Putnam was among the first to seize arms and hurry to the conflict. The regiment in which he was a lieutenant-colonel was stationed at Roxbury is. 1775, and it is a fact, not general v known that Rufus Putnam engineered the lines of defense at that point in so able a manner as to excite the ad siration of Washington. In 1776, in the winter, he planned and executed the fertifications of Dorchester Hights which led to the evacuation of Boston by the British. This brilliant achievement by a man who had had no previous education in the schools, at once placed him as a marked man in Washington's esteem, and from that time until the close of his life be maintained the most friendly feelings for Putnam, frequently intrusting him with difficult and dange ous enterprises, in with his courage and good judgment were invaluable. At the close of this year Putnam resigned his position as engineer, and "accepted the command of a regiment in the Massachusetts line." Gen. Washirgton accepted the resignation with evident regret, and many fisttering expressions. At this time be wrote to Congress

For want of some establishment in the Department of Engineers, agreeable to the plan laid before Congress in October last, Col. Putnam who was at the Congress in October last, Col. Putnam who was at the head of it, has quitted and taken a regiment in the state of Messachusetts. I know of no other man tolerably well qualfied for the conducting of that business. None of the French gentlemen whom I have seen with appointments in that way, appear to know anything of the matter."

In 1777 Putnam's regiment acted a conspicuous part in the defeat and capture of Burgoyne, and Dr. Hildreth proves that the good sense and cour-sge of Putnam saved to the Americans much and rendered important services in that eventful capture, which sent a new impulse into the heart of every American. These are many facts recorded going to show the uncommon soundness of his judgment in very trying circumstances, and the resolution with which he followed his own good sense. Wayne's brilliant assault on Steny was made after Col. Putnam had been sent by Gen. Washington on "the special service connoitering the s tuation of the enemy, which he did o thoroughly and well, at very great personal hazard, as to call forth the commendation of the Commanderin-chief, and to pave the way for Gen. Wayne's victory, which was as much due to the courage and sense of Putnam as to the fery impetuosity of "Mad Authory." Before the close of the war he " was com" missioned a Brigadier General in the army of the United "States." Washington frequently consulted with him on matters of great moment, repos-

ing as he did great confidence in his judg nent.

In 1783, in connection with two hunded and eighty-three officers of the army, he petitioned Congress for a grant of land in the western country, and wrote a long and able letter to G-n. Washington in support of the request. In this letter he takes the broadest and most just views of the importance of securing the West by military posts and actual settlement. The Indian difficulties are also reviewed, and converted into an argument in favor of the petition. The manner in which he discusses this subject is pre-

cise and masterly, exhibiting a remarkable knowledge of the subject he is treating, and says that "without " any expense, except a small allowance of purchase " money to the natives, the United States will have "within their protection 17,500,000 acres of very " fine land to dispose of as they may think proper.

The letter is concluded with these words: "These, Sir, are the principles which gave rise to the petition under consideration; the petitioners, at least some of them, think that sound policy dictates the measure, and that Congress ought to lose no time stablishing one, and half of the stablishing one. E establishing some such chain of posts as has been hirted at, and in procuring the tract of country peti-tioned for, of the natives, for the moment this is done tioned for, of the natives; for the moment this is done, and agreeable terms offered to the settlers, many of the petitioners are determined not only to become adventurers, but accountly to remove themselves to this country; and there is not the least doubt but other valuable citizens will follow their example; and the probability is that the country between Lake Eric and the Ohio will be filled with inhabitants, and the mittful subjects of the United States so established on the waters of the Ohio and the Lakes as to banish forever the idea of our western territory falling under the dominant of any European power; the frontiers of the old States will be effectually secured from savage alarms, and the new will have little to fear from their levilis.

on their insults.

There views of western growth have been realized a thousand fold since they were peoped in 1783. In the following year Gen. Putnam addressed another letter to Gen. Washington on the same subject, and to this he replied from Mount Vernon, under date of March 2, 1784, expressing regret that he had nothing favorable to communicate concerning the petition for a grant of land, and in the letter makes the following singular statement:
"On the latter—the establishment for peace—I

hear Congress are differing about their powers; but, as they have accepted of the ceasion from Virginia, and here resolves to lay of ten new States bounded and languagles, it should be supposed they nio determine something respecting the former— petition of the officers for a grant of land—before

In 1785 he was appointed by the Mas achusetts Legislature to superintend the surveys of their lands in Maine (as it new is) and at the same time he was appointed one of the Surveyors of the Government lands north of the Ohio. His friend Gen. Benjamin Tupper took his place temporarily in this latter appointment, and his flattering account of the West gave a new impulse to his long cherished wish to lead out a colo-In 1787 he assisted in suppressing Shay's rebel-In every position he had secured the approval of all about him and probably one better qual fied to lead out the first detachment of that giant colonization which is spreading itself over the vast areas of West, could not have been found. Self-reliant but not rash, prudeet yet hold, intelligent yet not opinionated, religious but not bigoted, enthusiastic yet en inently practical, such was the man who originated planned, and conducted the first colony to the superb valley of the Beautiful River.

In his trying positions as the Superintendent of the Colony, as Judge of Probate for Washington County, as Judge of the United States Court in place of Gen. Parsens, as the leading spirit in defending the intant Colony against the savages, as a commissioner to negotiate with the savages, as a Brigadier General United States Army, as a member of the Conventio which framed the Constitution of Ohio, as the first Surveyor General of the United States, as a publie benefactor, he maintained an unblemished integrity and the nicest honor. He would not be a hangeron after be was disqualified for any duty, as his rerignstion of his post in the Army, on account of feeble h-alth, proves. He retained the office of Surveyor General to which he was appointed in 1776 until 1802, when he was decapitated by President Jefferson, on which occasion he said: "I am happy to have my name enrolled "among many others who have saffered the like political death, for adherence to those "correct principles and measures, in the pursurance " of which our country rese from a state of weakness, "disgrace and poverty, to-trength, honor and cred-

In 1807 he planned and mainly built the large meeting house at Marietta on a plat of ground which overlooks the Muskingam, and in his will "reserved "thirty seats, the reats of which were to be devoted "to the support of a Paster and the Sunday School." He died in 1824, and the upright slab which marks his grave has on it only his name and the dates of hi birth and death. This is in beautiful compliance with the man's character, and stands in striking contrast with that propensity among relatives to enlogize the dead, which excited the bitter sarcasm of somebody who said concerning a grave-yard, "Here lie the "dead, and here the lieing Lie." As to Church goverament. Gen. Potnam was a decided Congregationalist, and as to dectrine a thorough Calvinist. No. name in the history of Ohio deserves a more usqulified cologium than that of Gen. Rufus Putnam.

The closing paragraph of Dr. H ldreth's memoir

The closing paragraph of Dr. H ldresh's memoir gives us the men as he appeared in every day life:

"In person Gen. Putnam was tall, nearly six feet; stout and commonding. features strongly marked, with a calm, resolute expression of countenance, indicating funders and decision, so peculiar to the men who by ured in the American Revolution: eves gray, and one of them disingured by an injury in calidhood, which gave it an outward, oblique cost, leaving the expression of his face strongly impressed on the beholder. His meaner was abrupt, prompt and decisive—a trait peculiar to the Putnam family, but withal kind and concilieting. In conversation he was very interesting, possessing a rich fund of anecdots and which he had been familiar, delivered in a straighterward, impressive manner, very instructive and pleasant to the hearer. The impress of his character is enough marked on the population of Marietta, in their buildings, in-titutions and manners so true is it that new actth ments, like children, continue to bear through life the impressions and habits of their earth childhood. tinue to bear through life the impressions and habits of their early childhood."

Gen. Patnam left two sons, of whom one, William Rutus, still survives at an advanced age, one of the not pleasing men in his manner, deportment and goods sel have ever met The other, Judge Edwin of Putnem, opposite Zanesville, died a few years since, universally regretted, an honor to the Christian religion and a blessing to his fellow-men.

A TALE OF SORROW.

From The enti-slavery Bugle

Martinsville, helmost Co. (O.) July 14, 1854.

Yesterday, we visited as aged colored woman, living here, who has bitterly experienced the inflictions of slavery, in all its "dammed sacraments of sorrow."

Eaired in London County, Virginia, she was early married, as elavery understands this institution, and for some years lived with her husband, until the interest of ite master required a separation, when the lushand was sold for the southern market, and from the time he was started in the slave gang she has never heard from him. For weary years she mourned for him, and sorrowed as those who have no hope, we desting why such miseries were visited upon her who had labored so long and exmestly to do all that are just and right, while her tormenters lived in bitteres as d case, sate and saved from those dreaded evils that rankle despect in the life and heart of a slave.

At the command of her master, she was again marries, and with her busband lived on the same planta-

rice, and with her bushend lived on the same plantation, until they were sold and removed to Western
Virginia, where for many years they lived and raised
a large family of children, that were torn from them,
are after another sold, and driven far away, where
there could be no interchange of affection, or kindly
syngethy for manual serrow.

Falling into kind hence, when far advanced in
vears, they succeeded in purchasing themselves, and,
by a course of rigid economy and arduous toil were
enabled to pay the full sum demanded by their claimant. Thus, after being robbed of a long life of tabor,
of nice children, whom tenderest love, and bitterest riec, and with her bushaud lived on the san

ant. Time after being robbed of a long life of labor, or rise children, whom tenderest love and bitterest somewhat endeared to them, with intellects crushed and hodies enfeebled by fifty years hard labor, such as is known only in slavery, they produced the achnowledgment in this Christian land that they had the right in themselves to their own labor, their own backes and souls—that they were free suggers. In mediately they set about esting money to purchase a me of their children, whom they hoped were still within their teach, and formed bright anticipations of some day living with them in a home purchased by their own industry, where at last they might safely live and quietly die.

Arinated by these hopes, they commenced life are win comparative happiness free at least, as they supposed, from any new and forther infliction of slevery. But, also for them! their happiness was enly a transitory dream, from which they even a woke to most painful consciouances. Scarcely had they

commenced to prosecute the plans they formed, when the husband was kidnapped from one of the river boats on which he was employed, and for twelve long and bitter years he has been subjected to all the horrors of slavery. Just as he passed the cup of liberty to his lips, it was stricken from his hand, and in its stead he has been compelled to drink the bitterest chalice that human sense can suffer.

With more than a widow's sorrow has this wife mounted for him, toiling on through a dreary life, with hoping for his return, to join her in carrying out their fendly cherished hope of a home and happiness with their children; but no tidings ever came to cheer her and through these long years she has been left been left

And rece more strong that death from its unwinnessed.

Finally, she has at last heard that away in the south-west, fast sinking beneath the weight of years and heavy sorrow, her husband lives and toils a suffering, heart-broken, hopeless slave, somewhere on the B-d River, in Arbansas. But now, indeed, has dispair settled quite down upon her. She has not influctial friends to interest in his behalf; the journey to fad him would be difficult, and dangerous, and the pro-for his identity difficult to establish, and she has no hope of needing him again on earth. While she had hope, by almost superbuman exertion, amid difficulties that would have discouraged a heart unused to deepest disappointment, she secured herself a little home, where now, in poverty and sorrow, she swating until her change shall come, and she shall have a re-union with her long lost husband in that other land, where the servant is freed from his master and where all tears are forever wiped from their eyes.

and where all tears are forever wiped from their eyes. There she lives, a monument of the curse and crime f American Slavery. Oh! when will this vile system of American Slavery. Oh! when will this v be removed from among us, and good men

"Rear mother altar here.
To truth, and love, and mercy dear."
C. S. S. GRIFFING.

Extracebounder Case of Pretended Insanity — Among the individuals, nineteen in number, who will be taken to day tron this city to serve out various terms in the pentitentary, is Joseph Marshall, conviced of burglary, and under sentence of six years continenent. For the past five or six weeks he has been feighing insanity, with a farious pertinacity quite remarkable. So violent has he been that his legs have been secured with a stout chain, and his arms heavily shackled. Day after day he has raved for hours, and rolled his eyes as if suffering spaces of nadoers. He has worked his mouth until it frothed like a mad dog a, and made desperate efforts to bit every one who dre w near, and has actually, in several cases, succeeding in thileting painful wounds with his teeth. He has been closely confined in a dangeon, through the bars of which he could be seen rolling, canking his chains, gritting his teeth, and haped howling hornidly. He tore the clothes from his person, retused food and wallowed like a wild beast in the fifth. He refused to be chaved, washed or clothed, and no thing could be done with him but by overpowering violence. It required the best efforts of four stout nen to trake him to the court-house, where he made encounterations as queer and desperate as when in fail. When told to stand up and receive sentence, he retused to do so, and was foreibly held up. The continuance of reverse of such wild behavior shook the opinion that all at first had, that he was possuming; but he gave no manife stations of cratiness notil after he had been captured and in juil for a day or two; and EXTRACRDINARY CASE OF PRETENDED INSANITY but he gave no manifestations of craziness until after he had been captured and in jail for a day or two; and he had been captured and in juil for a day or two; and it was railer pion that there was method in his madiner, for the terrible game to win. Yestarday, fluding that there was so hope for him, be gave it up, saying that it was of no use to rave any more, as he was beaten, but such a course had once availed him, and would now, be thought, if Pruden had not "put it to "him so tight." He called for a razor, shaved himself seatty put on clean clothes, and endeavored to be as confortable as possible, under the circumstance. He is much emacated and in his struggles and devilish conduct has injured his person to a considerable extent. He was once a powerful man, and changulated of feats of spility in a circus to which siterable extent. He was once a poserum man, and circus to which he was attached. By trade he was a shoemaker. He gives as a reason for committing the burglary, for which he is under sentence, that he had been sick, was destroic of friends and money, and could not get work. He applied to an individual from whom he thought he could get work, if from any body, and because were a view of executive and went to stealing. refused save up in despair and went to stealing. [Circinsati Commercial, Sept. 50.

Hence New Territories.—The Fort Smith (Ack.)
Herale says: We learn from Major Dera, U. S. Agent,
who arrived it town on Monday evening last, that the
her concluded treaties with the Sanceas of Sandusky,
and its nived band of Senceas and Shawness and the
Quapass—three smill bands of Indias residing on
Grane Eiver immediately west of the south-west correr of Missouri and south of Kansas Territory, Major D.
we appointed by the Press ent Commissioner to near THREE NEW TERRITORIES .- The Fort Smith (Ack. ner of Missouriard south of Kansac territory, says by a sepointed by the Pression to Commissioner to negotiate in after with these Indians, to obtain from them all of their supplus lands, and to settle up their annattices permanently. We learn from him that the Sancha's Sanchas reserve 160 arres for every soul of that band, to be located in one body, and the balance of the lands to be surveyed by the United States Governant and solar, the recovered of which are to be paid the lands to be surveyed by the United States Government and sold; the proceeds of which are to be paid to the Inchars after deducting the expenses of surveying and reling. They are to receive \$15,000 for their annuties, and also something for other benefits, which we do not now recoilect. The Senecus and Soawaces reserve \$0 acres for each member of the tribe, for which the United States is to issue patents, and they also reserve 16 sections to be held as common property, the revious of the lands to be surveyed and sold on like terms with the Senecus. Their annuties to be put into one tond, and paid in four installments. The Quapaws have made a treaty in almost every respect like the Senecus and Shawness. Major D. will leave in a few days to meet the Osages, on the plains, where he hopes to be able to conclude a treaty with them. He will take an excert of troops from Fort Gibson with him. We hope we shall soon hear of his making a favorable treaty with this roving tribe of prairie Indians. Their faces he in Karea-Territery. The Cherokees also own \$60,000 serve of land in this Territory, which they are at xions to dispose of to the Government. The lands chains of from the three swall bands mentioned above of tained from the three small bands mentioned above are very fertile and well watered, and will fall in the territory of Cherokee, and will be under the jurisdic-tion of the Chirokees. We hope soon to have it to record that the three Iedian territories, so liberally provided for by Mr. Johnson's bill, have all been

provised for by Mr. Johnson's bill, have all been organized.

Has A School-Teacher the Right to Floo A Publication of the season involving this question was tried at our september Circuit. Hiram Wood, during the last winter, templet a District School in the town of Stanford, in this county. Frances Germond, a girl of 17 years old, was among his echolars. For some alleged discibilities, the teacher, with a whip about four feeting, and nearly a balf inch in dismeter, flogged her so reverely that black and blue marks were left on terperson for works after the occurrence. The defence was that the teacher had a right to resort to this kind of punishment to preserve order. Judge Dean charged the Jury that the teacher stood in the place of a purent, and had a right to correct a pupil, but in doing we must exhibit a parent's fedings. That he had no right to use this privilege to gratify his own feelings of resentment—and if he exceeded what was necessary to preserve order should be adapted to the sex age, and habits of the pupil—that what might be necessary and proper in one of a large boy, would be very improper and excessive in the case of a female—and left it to the Jury to say whether any possible circumstances would werrant a man, whether a backer or not, in laving his hands in violence or anger on a grown-up girl. The Jury found a verdict against the teacher for the sum of \$20.5, which we think meets with approval in the whole community. [Poughkeepsie Tel.] KENARKABLE RESURCITATION. - Yesterday morning

RIMARNABLE RESU-CITATION.—Yesterday morning at about 10 o clock, a singular event book place on beere of a coasting vessel lying at T wharf, from Eath, Maine. A boy about 16 years of age, whose name is James Beal, from Georgetown, was found harfing by the neck to a rope which is attached to the side of the stairs leading from the cabin to the deak. When discovered by the mate, who cut him down, he seemed to be in the agonies of death. He was taken on deck, where his struggles and noise collected a large growd, and a messenger at once was dapatched for Dr. J. W. Phelps, No. 68 Tremontat, who seem strived on the spot, and by his professional as ill restored the unhappy youth. It appears that the boy had been in the habit of playing with these ropes, are of which he often tied around his waist, at o had been admentabled by the captain for so doing. On the present occasion he fastened the cord round his reck, slipped from the stairs and was found suspended about a foot from the cabin floor.

[Boston Transcript.] THE ENLARGEMENT.—The work on the Enlarged

Canal work of the Enlarged Canal work of the Enlarged Industrial States of the city is now progressing, some 500 laborers being engaged in the excavation. On the section between this city and Spencerport about three miles of independent line of canal is to be constructed, to avoid some of the present curves. This work course good employment for a large number of laborers during the winter. It will be carried to completion with all dispatch. [Rochester Dem 4th.

Gold in Persstivasia.—An English geologist named G J Phillips, now on a tour of mineralogical terestch in Becks County, is said to have discovered gold in a vein of quarta near Reading. The Gazette of the latter place, which has seen several of the specimens, speaks of the gold as remarkably pure.

Ocean Steamers, &c.

NEW-YORK and CALIFORNIA STEAM. EW-IURK and CALIFULIA Comments of the Mail The spiral Comments of Nessagas, Proprietors, Through in advance of the Mail The spiralid Administration steamship NORTHERN LIGHT (2.5 times burden, ICapt. E. L. Thalepangh, will leave Fire No. 5, North River at 3 of since P. M. precisely, for Panta Armas, on F91DAY, Oct. 27, counseting with the favoritie transfelly JANKEE BLADE, (1250 trues burden) over the NICARAGUA TRANSIT ROUTE, having but twelve miles of land transpertation, by first class carciages. These treaspers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodationing.

are unsurprased in their vessions and accommonations.

For infernation or pession, apply only to.

CHARLES MORGAN Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

N. B.—Commencing on the Tith October the days of salding of the steamers will be changed to the 12th and 17th of each menth. When these days fall on Sunday the steamers will leave on the Monday following. There will be no steamer of the 18th of October.

the 18th of October

L. S. MAIL LINE for CALIFORMA, vin

L. ASPINWALL and PANAMA - Through Panage
Tickets including Mr. Hinckley's Islimus Transit Decke, will
be furnished at the lowest rates - The Inclume second in six

bours.
On THURSDAY Oct. 5 at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot
of Warrenet. North River, will be dispatched the fleet steamalty GEORGE LAW, to connote at Panama with the new and
appeter streambly SONGA.
A spare boat always kept at Panama, to prevent detention in
case of accident.

case of accident.

The accommodations for passengers in the steamers of the Pacific and United States Mail Steamship Companies are unsurposed, and parties about to visit California are invited to call and examine for the

TIRST CLIPPER for SAN FRANCISCO

DISPATCH LINE—The epicanid A I chipper ship PAMPERO, Corgles, master, is completius her loading at Pier No.
16 East River. The fewrite ship her all her competitors on
her last passage to San Francisco, performing the vorage in 106
days, discharging her across in the outer. Shipper desirons of
the earliest conversance will make immediate application to

THE STON A CO. No. 3 Secret II.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—SEMIWFERLY U.S. MAIL LINE—The new, and feat going
steamer MARION W. See as "Commander, will leave Pier
No. 4. N. R. on SATURDAY Oct. 7 at a delect P. M. precertific for freight apply on broad webers all bills of lading
the algord, and for passage at the office of SPOFFORD.
TILESTON & CO. No. 30 streamer Through tickets to
Plates as follower. To Jacksmertile, 831 to Pilata, 833. WAFDLAW, WALKER & BURNSIDE,
RECTIVING and FORWARDING AGENTS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY— OCFAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—
For REEMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON—The United
States mail stramship HEEMANN E Hissins, Commander,
will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the
mails and passenger from New-York to Southampton to Particle of pussage, from New-York to Southampton or Bre;
Price of pussage, from New-York to Southampton or Bre;
men; In First Cabin, main ealton, \$129; in First Cabin, lower
fallon, \$100; in Second Cabin \$40.
An experience dengen is attached to each steamer.
Specia delivered in Bayre or London.
All letters must pass through the frost Office.
For freight or passage apply to
Company of the Cabin Southampton of the Southampt

Steamboats and Hailroads.

OCTOBER, 1854. - For Shrewsbury, Long

Mount's Dack Brown's Dock, Green House, Port Washington, New and spiendid stramboat ALICE C. PRICE, Capt. A. H. Bagerry, will leave the foot of Robinson st., North River, as follows.

STATEN ISLAND and NEW-YORK FERRY

NOTICE -CHEAP EXCUISION-Fare Si conts. On and after April 10 1854, the boase will leave as follows, until further notice: Leave Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten island, every boar, fun 6 A N to 7 P. Leave foot of Whitehailer, See-York every your, from 6 A, M, to 7 P. M.

NYACK and HAVERSTRAW STEAMBOAT

Stant-1 ISAAC P SMITH
Steamer ARROW leaves
leaves daily (eacept 3 Sunday) chambers of Pier at 2 Park
for NYACK and HAVER YON KERS, PIRRMONT,
STRAW, landing at Rockland
Lake and Piermont, in conception with the New York and
Eric Railroad.

Eric Railroad.

Eric Railroad.

Returning.

Returning.

Lake and Paren Barrel

Straw every morning at 64

straw every morning at 64

straw every morning at 64

order

N. R. This line of Rocks of on the linest rea
sonable terms.

FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO and all STATIONS on the CENTRAL RAILROAD —If you wish to make a quick passage, at half the usual rates, take the BERO or MAN-HATTAN

Water Enre.

NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS WATER-CURE The Principle of the Control of the

THE GRANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE effers the best accommodations for pursuing the frestment for the winter and terms as reasonable as else-where. Address O. W. WeLLINGTON, M. D., No. 178 12th-st., New-York. NEW-YORK CITY WATER-CURE, No. 178 12th-st., corner of University-place.

TO VEGETARIANS,—One or two Families, or a few single Persons, who desire a healthy diet and opportunities to live a pure and zenal life, one by accommodated with BOARD and ROOMS at No. 13 Wooster St., near Canal

WATER-CURE HOME, COUNTRY and CITY-ID: SHEW'S, at Oyster Bay, L. I., for sumer reached stilly by steamer Gorons from Fulton Ferry, and Dr. T. 14/10/8°, are the have and With-st., mar Crystal Palance, open the whole year; reached by up town conveyances. The heat of accommodations, and reasonable terms at both places. WATER-CURE INSTITUTE and SCHOOL, No. 15 LAIGHT-ST. R. T. TRALL, M. D., PROPRISTOR.—Accor modations for 100 Patients. Competent female Physicians. The third Lecture Term of the Hydropathic and Physicians. School will commence Nov. 1.

Clothing.

THREE DOLLAR HATS.—Elegant Frenci Silk Hats at the low price of 43, areally sold at \$4; nea Hars at \$2.50 BROWN No 425 Hudson et.

furs.

L A D I E S' F U R S T O R E.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.

H HARLEY
has opened for the season his menal splendid assortanent of o
F U R S

Consisting of Sables, H. S. Marten, Stone Marten, Miak Marcon Royal Ermine, &c. Besides every other variety autable for LADIES WEAR.
His assortment of FURS for TRIMMINGS is large and do

His absortment of PURS in a secretariated of Ladies' Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' AND GENTS FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH AND LATE ROBES' &c.

All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted. Furs Refinished in the best manner.

J. H. is ALLEY, No. 34 John et., New York.

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LADIES' FAN CY FURS.—

RULPINS FUR STOCK
For the approaching season is now condy, and comprises
most superto assertment of every fashiomable garment, vis.:

Victorines, Tippets, Eliding Bone,
Capes, Clorks, Cardinale,
Must and Coffe in Russins and Hudson's Bay Sables,
Buse Marten, Mink,
Ermine, Geoet, Chickelle,
Buse Marten, &c.,
All newly meanfactured, of choice and well-seasoned shine
and at entire mely medicate prices.

All newly manufactured of choice and wasternamed at extremely medicate prices
GEO BULPIN, No. 361 Breadway.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

COOPER WATCHES.—Guld Cooper Duplex and Lever WATCHES, some in Hunting Cases, spins-and time-becapting for said very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, 11 Wall-st., second floor, some Broadway, Importer of Watehes and Jawairy.

G. C. ALLEN, 11 Wallest, second Boot, near Breakway, Imperies of Watches and Jewshiy.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.— Very fine CHRONOMETERS, which rus without any perceptible variaties, for sails at less than attual oriens, wholesain and retail.

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Importer of Watches and Jewshiy.

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GOLD CURP VEST CHAINS. 10 to 25 GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS. 10 to 25 GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS. 10 to 25 GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS. 15 to 25 GOLD HENSED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS 15 to 35 GOLD HENSED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS 15 to 35 GOLD GHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS 16 to 36 GOLD GHASED WEST CHAINS. 11 to 45 GOLD GHASED WEST CHAINS. 11 to 45 GOLD GHASED VEST CHAINS. 15 to 36 GOLD GHASED VEST CHAINS. 16 to 36 GOLD GHASED VEST CHAINS. 16 to 36 GOLD GHASED VEST CHAINS. 16 to 36 GOLD GHASED VEST CHAINS. 17 to 42 GOLD GHASED VEST CHAINS. 17 to 37 GOLD GHASED VEST CHAINS. 18 to 36 GOLD GHASED VEST CHAINS. 17 to 37 GOLD GHASED VEST CHAINS. 18 to 36 GOLD GHASED VEST CHAINS. 17 to 37 GOLD GHASED VEST CHAINS. 18 to 36 GOLD GHASED VEST CHAINS. 17 to 37 GOLD GHASED VEST CHAINS. 18 to 36 GOLD GHASED VEST CHAINS. 18

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